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Data management

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› Storage Infrastructures

- Disk
- Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM)
 - The hierarchy consists of different types of storage media, such as disks systems or tape, each type representing a different level of cost and speed of retrieval
 - [policy](#)-based management of file [backup](#) and [archiving](#) without the user needing to be aware of when files are being retrieved from or stored on backup storage media.

Example: files that have not been used for some time are automatically migrated from disk to tape

- HSM Software: TSM, DMF, CASTOR, Enstore, HPSS,...



How do we link users, user programs and the data given the fact that data is distributed over different storage systems?



Data management in the Grid environment needs:

1. A system which keeps track of the location of all files and copies of those files
2. A uniform interface for all storage systems



- > Uniform access to heterogeneous storage resources on the Grid: SRM

- > Storage Resource Managers
 - SRM is a control protocol for:
 - Space reservation
 - File management
 - Replication
 - Protocol negotiation



- › SRM implementation
 - SRM I/F is implemented as a web service
 - Implementations for dCache, DPM, SRB, ...

- › SRM Examples
 - srmLs
 - srmPrepareToPut
 - srmBringOnline
 - srmCopy
 - srmGetTransferProtocols



- > DPM
 - SRM – Collection of disk pools
 - Data Transfer protocols: gridftp, secure rfio, http(s)
 - Storage type: disk
- > dCache
 - SRM – Collection of disk pools with tape backend
 - Data Transfer protocols: gridftp, gsidcap, xrootd, http(s)
 - Storage type: disk, HSM
- > StoRM
 - SRM – Single large parallel file system with tape backend
 - Data transfer protocols: gridftp, file, http(s)
 - Storage type: disk, HSM



› LFC

- Keeps track of the location of copies (replicas) of files on the Grid



Name conventions

Logical File Name (**LFN**)

- An alias created by a user to refer to some item of data, e.g.
“lfn:/grid/tutor/mydir/myfile”
 - Unix-like namespace

Globally Unique Identifier (**GUID**)

- A non-human-readable unique identifier for an item of data, e.g.
“guid:f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6”

Site URL (**SURL**)

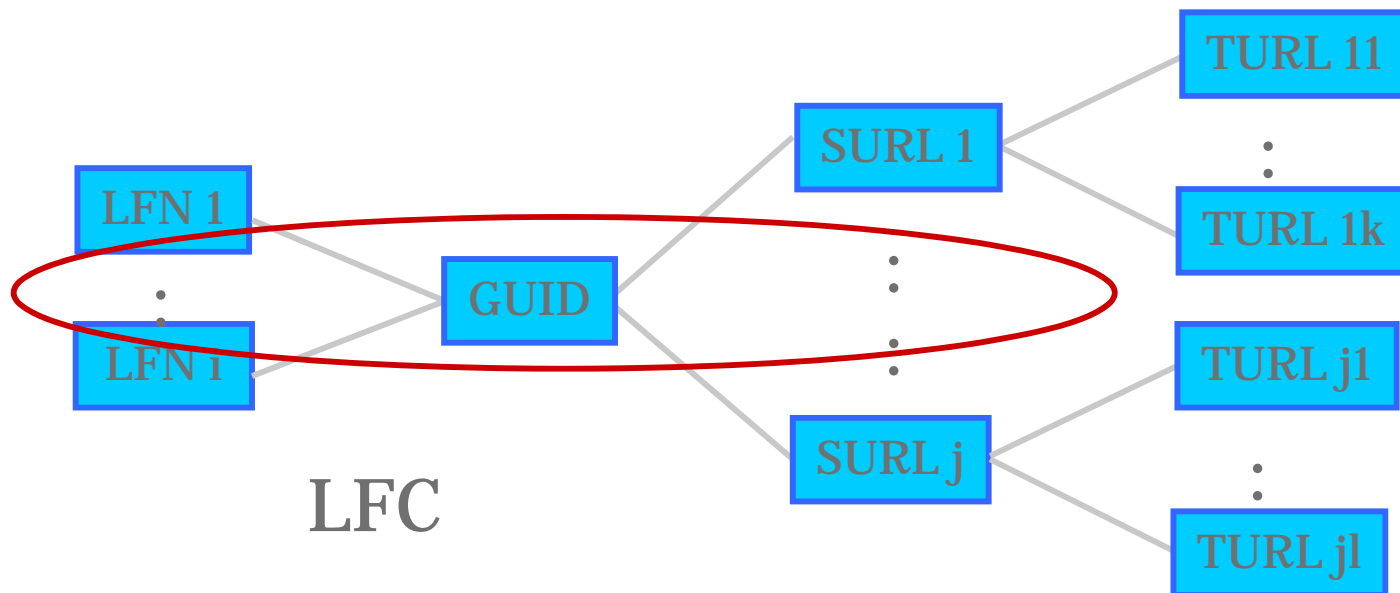
- The location of an actual piece of data on a storage system, e.g.
“srm://pcrd24.cern.ch/flatfiles/cms/output10_1”

Transport URL (**TURL**)

- Locator of a replica + access protocol: understood by a SE, e.g.
“rfio://lxshare0209.cern.ch//data/alice/ntuples.dat”

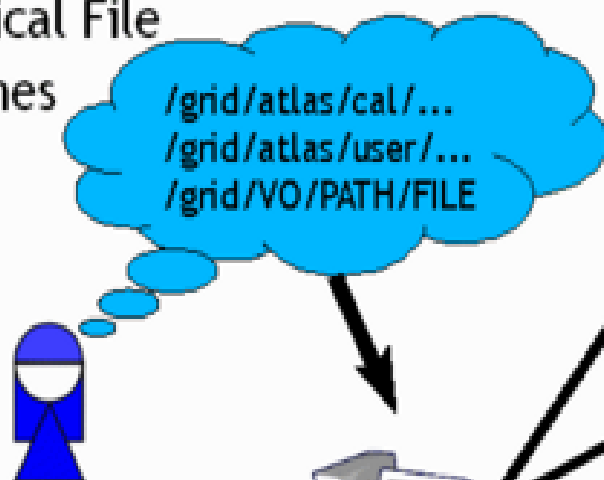


- › How do they fit together?
 - LFC holds the mapping LFN-GUID-SURL





User works with
Logical File
Names



File Catalog translates
LFN to Storage URL (aka
Physical File Name)

Storage Elements (SE)
hold file aliases/replicas





LFC interfaces

> Interaction with the WMS(RB)

- The InputSandbox and OutputSandbox should only be used for small amounts of data. Large files should be on SEs
- The RB can locate Grid files: allows for data-based match-making
- Jdl file:
 - `InputData = "lfn:/grid/tutor/MyFile";`
 - The lfn's / guid's needed by the job as an input to the process
 - Tells RB to schedule job on CE close to SE holding the file
 - `glite-brokerinfo getInputData` returns list of files in `InputData` attribute
 - `OutputSE=srm.grid.sara.nl`;
 - location of a SE where the output data will be stored
 - `DataAccessProtocol="gsiftp"`;
 - The list of protocols that the application is able to "speak" for accessing files listed in the `InputData`



› LFC interfaces

- Commandline interface and C/C++/Python api
- Lcg_utils commandline tools and API
 - Combined operations on LFC and data
- GFAL
 - Provides a Posix-like interface for File I/O Operation



- > **lcg_utils**: lcg-* commands + lcg_* API calls
 - Provide (all) the functionality needed by the LCG user
 - Transparent interaction with file catalogs and storage interfaces when needed
 - Abstraction from technology of specific implementations

- > Grid File Access Library (**GFAL**): API
 - Adds file I/O and explicit catalog interaction functionality
 - Still provides the abstraction and transparency of lcg_utils



lcg-utils commands: Replica Management

lcg-cp	Copies a grid file to a local destination
lcg-cr	Copies a file to a SE and registers the file in the catalog
lcg-del	Delete one file
lcg-rep	Replication between SEs and registration of the replica
lcg-gt	Gets the TURL for a given SURL and transfer protocol
lcg-sd	Sets file status to “Done” for a given SURL in a SRM request

lcg-utils commands: File Catalog Interaction

lcg-aa	Add an alias in LFC for a given GUID
lcg-ra	Remove an alias in LFC for a given GUID
lcg-rf	Registers in LFC a file placed in a SE
lcg-uf	Unregisters in LFC a file placed in a SE
lcg-la	Lists the alias for a given SURL, GUID or LFN
lcg-lg	Get the GUID for a given LFN or SURL
lcg-lr	Lists the replicas for a given GUID, SURL or LFN



Finding out where to put your data:

- › BDII
 - BDII collects information of all nodes running grid services in the EGEE infrastructure.
 - Based on ldap
- › Need to set environment variable LCG_GFAL_INFOSYS
 - Needs to be set to a BDII. Example:
bdii.grid.sara.nl:2170



> lcg-infosites

- Example: finding an SE:

> ***lcg-infosites --vo tutor se***

Avail Space(Kb)	Used Space(Kb)	Type	SEs
1320000000	n.a	n.a	gb-se-ams.els.sara.nl
1320000000	n.a	n.a	gb-se-wur.els.sara.nl
536868064	2848	n.a	se.grid.rug.nl
104856555	1044	n.a	srm.grid.sara.nl

- Example: finding an LFC

> ***lcg-infosites --vo tutor lfc***

lfc.grid.sara.nl



> lcg-info

For more advanced searches:

For example, finding out where to put your files

```
>lcg-info --vo tutor --list-se --query='SE=srm.grid.sara.nl' --attrs=Path
```

```
- SE: srm.grid.sara.nl
```

```
- Path          /pnfs/grid.sara.nl/data/tutor
```



- > gLite User Guide:
<https://edms.cern.ch/document/722398/>
- > dCache clients:
<http://www.dcache.org/manuals/Book-1.9.12/cookbook/cb-clients.shtml>